









# ISAAC D. G. NELSON,

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

IN THE THIRD STORY OF HANNETT & HANNA'S  
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:

\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.  
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All letters on business must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each thereafter—without insertion; when consisting of ten lines or over but no advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

## THE MUSE.

From Alexander's Messenger.  
AMERICA, I LOVE THEE STILL.  
America, I love thee still,  
There's glory in thy name,  
There's brightness beaming from thy birth,  
And honor from thy fame!  
There's beauty in thy naked soil,  
Peopled with smiles of love,  
Thy rocks and blooming wilds proclaim  
Protection from above.

America, I love thee still,  
Beneath thy valley's rest  
The pilgrims of a tyrant power,  
Bright emblems of the best,  
And round them, clothed in silence, lie  
Embalmed in sacred memory's fire,  
Immortal honors claim.

America, I love thee still,  
Though traitors there disown  
Thy holy rites and ornaments,  
Endeared to Freedom's home,  
Though misty clouds o'erstep the light  
And fears to other blend,  
Hope's cheering rays foretell thy pride  
Of glory to ascend.

America, I love thee still,  
Thou art my native land,  
Thy joys in pure joy never be found  
Upon a foreign strand.  
Thy pleasure's path and fortune's stiles  
In other climes look fair,  
The brightest of their hopes or joys  
Can naught with thine compare.

America, I love thee still,  
Resplendent glories gleam  
Through all thy deeds. Thy sacred rights  
Shall ever be thy theme.  
Pure from the fumes of victory's sky,  
The crown was given to thee;  
Aid'st sunny lights, eternal stands  
The orb of liberty.

From the Western Argus.

It is with pleasure we publish the following  
verses. We hope to hear from the writer of  
them. Is this an untired hand, or has it not some  
"wandering in its fingers," which has been exer-  
cised before? The writer can be of service and  
should work on.

DE WETO OB DE BARK.

As I went down street de oder day  
Who shoed I meet but Massa Harry Clay.  
Sa tunc lu de vianse, and so low lu de jaw,  
Caus Massa Tyler would'nt make de Bank a  
law.

Hey Jim along, can't you get along Jany?

I chanced to go out in de afternoon,  
And dar I met Massa John C. Catharin,  
As walk in an strow in de middle of de way.  
Jewin mighty sudden to Massa Harry Clay.

Hey Jim along, ted.

A little tender down I met Massa King,  
He best my soul, if he didn't gin to sing;  
Harry Clay's a goner at every body know,  
Caus he would'nt fight, and his Bank he would'  
nt go.

Hey Jim along, &c.

Along wit Massa King come Benton and Linn,  
And de way dey was a luffin I tell you was a  
sin.

Oh, it was nix to know how de Whiggies crease  
dild lill,  
Clay, Preston, Southard, Tallmadge, Crittenden,  
and all.

Hey Jim along &c.

I kept on a good bill I found it was most right,  
When here comes along Allen, Tappan, and  
Wright;  
Well, says old Ben, they've had an extra session,  
And I'm willing how to give dem my poor bless-  
sum.

Hey Jim along, &c.

Dar dey have, says Allen, and great de nation's  
money,  
And got plenty ob wormwood and berry little  
henry;  
Dey've had de extra session, and what did dey  
do!  
Made a law to borrow money, and to gib away  
too.

Hey Jim along, &c.

Now you see by dis time I got to Capital Hill,  
And dar sat dem youngsters, Massa Stearns  
and Medill,  
Wif little Massa Wellar, all so merry you must  
know.

Caus Massa John Tyler gib de Bank de weto.

Hey Jim along, &c.

Now I could tell you lots more but indeed it  
would'nt do.

For de whiggies are so sure and look so berry  
blus  
Bent Wino and Hunter, Mallory, and River,  
Adams, Marshall, Archer, Gilmer, all luffin in  
their sleeves.

Hey Jim along, &c.

From the N. H. Register.

THE STRING PULLED IN—"TYLER TOO."  
A new whig song—or rather, and old song  
with new variations, to be sung at the  
next meeting of the Whig Sing-  
ing Club.

Oh, what has raised this great commotion, oh,  
oh,  
Our country through?

It is the news from Washington,  
By which we see that "Tyler-too,"

In spite of all that Clay could do,  
Has "followed the foot steps" of Van, Van, Van,

In spite of Clay or Dan;  
Has followed the footsteps of Van.

"Oat suffering is intolerable," rable, rable,  
What shall we do?

For Van we thought a "used up man"—  
But coming events begin to show

That we've caught a Tartar in "Tyler-too,"  
And only are used up ourselves, solves, solves,

Poor unfortunate selves—  
We only are used up ourselves!

Oh! when we used to drink hard cider, cider, cider,  
How very few

Supposed that it would come to pass  
That we should have such cause to rue.

The day we elected "Tyler-too!"  
We little expected to see too, see too, see too,

That his first act would be to  
Indite such a d-d-y-d-y-bile Veto!

Mr. J. N. Barker takes Walter Forward's  
place as first Comptroller of the Treasury.

nothing on earth can restore them to their  
primitive freshness and beauty. They are  
buttonflies that flit before the admiring gaze  
of man, whose spangled wings crumble to  
dust when they are once caught in the eager  
grasp of Hymen, leaving nothing to be ex-  
hibited but a lump of life's common matter  
—rough round the edges, but better within  
—like a loaf of corn bread baked upon  
shovel.

My dear friends! I say unto you that the  
girls are not only as fleeting as flax in the  
fire, but they are also all show. If any of  
you doubt the words of the preacher, you  
can go and stand on the corners of the street  
that lead into the principal thoroughfare, called  
Broadway, of this sin-sickening city, and  
there observe what a vast quantity of silks,  
satins, laces, ribbons, and other trumpery  
carried about for exhibition on the backs of  
the feminine gender—and if you don't say that  
girls are all a show, I'll quit preaching and  
go to planting potatoes or peddling peaches.  
That they are a vexation to a man, there can  
be no mistake. They bother, bewitch, be-  
wilder and perplex us wherever we go.  
They, somehow or another, get so tangle  
up in the meshes of a man's affections before  
he knows it, that it is difficult to disentangle  
them without tearing the heart-strings in  
twain, and doing considerable other damage  
to his tender-woman sensibilities. It was  
not with me, however, when I was young.  
I found a girl fastened to my desires with an  
adhesive glue of love, and the delicate  
prudence demanded a separation. I always  
held hold with the firm grasp of resolution  
and "let her rip," unmindful of the con-  
sequences; and so ought you to do, my young  
friends, when you find yourselves in a simi-  
lar predicament.

My hearers—my text intimates that the  
girls are deceitful creatures; that their smiles  
of joy and their tears of woe are all for effect.  
Well, it is so in many instances. There are  
thousands of them who smile to entrap, to  
weep to win. Some are all smiles, like the  
mornings of June; and all tears, like the  
tornadoes of April—regular saturated sponges  
so full of the juice of affected feeling that the  
least tender squeeze will cause tears like  
to flow like milk from a perforated cocoon.  
They are deceiving in their looks. How  
many do I see in my daily peregrination  
who appear at a little distance like love  
angels clothed with the attributes of human-  
ity, but who, when brought near to, and  
vested of all their artificial graces, are  
more to be compared to real beauty than to  
a task of a wild hour to the ivory of the ele-  
phant. Yes, my friends, girls are as decep-  
tive as flimsy riggers; and you cannot be too  
cautious how you go to work to select a  
friend from the lot, in whom you intend to re-  
pose your trust, your confidence, and your hope  
of earthly happiness.

My friends—as to whether there is  
more than one true out of seven of the gen-  
eral run of girls, I am not fully prepared  
say. I am persuaded, however, that the  
pumpkin blossoms, the average of false ones  
is very considerable at the least calculation.

They bud and bloom like all others; but  
after had all their honey sucked by this, that  
or other bee, they fly away and leave  
fruit behind them. But you, my young in-  
friends, are not all true no more than  
other sex. You dart about like the humming-  
bird, from flower to flower, in the sum-  
mer of your lives—poke your bills into a var-  
ety of female posers—and soon are the ants  
of existence approaches, you retire to spend  
the winter of your days solitary and aloof  
like woodchucks that have grown fat up  
the clover of indolence. You are just  
faster as the girls—and they are as false a  
set of artificial teeth. But, my dear friend  
whether male or female, you don't attract my  
attention to what I have said that we  
the appearance of a joke, but if you can find  
any thing that you can construe into a  
truth, I beg you to ponder upon it like a  
bird on a Junco-lug, and profit by it, to the  
that the car of life may run to its desti-  
goal and never squeak on its axles for  
want of mortal grease.

Dow J.

"Voes cluster,—few have solitary  
A and fatality seems to have attended  
family of the late governor of Florida, R  
ett R. Reid, whose death was recently  
nounced. His distinguished brother, G  
Reid, was lately assassinated; his son-in-  
Gen. Graham, died a few days since;  
son, Lieut. Reid, the gallant commander  
the Sea Gull, attached to the Exploring  
pedition, is supposed to have foundered  
Cape Horn; in all, seven have died in a  
period—and of that numerous and dis-  
tinguished family, only a desolate widow  
two little children are left.—Newark adv

Make due allowance for dodging. We, last week, under our Agricultural head, had to read that a Berkshire hog would weigh from 250 to 400 lbs. at 15 years old. It is unnecessary to say it should read 15 months.

## Latest Foreign News.

**ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN; DISSOLUTION OF THE BRITISH WHIG MINISTRY—BETTER WEATHER FOR THE ENGLISH HARVEST—PACIFIC NEWS IN RELATION TO McLEOD.**

From the New York New Era.

The Great Western arrived here last evening. She made her homeward passage in twelve days and ten hours, having arrived at King's road, Bristol, at five o'clock on the morning of the 20th ult. There was much difference of opinion with regard to the authenticity of the China news which was brought to New York by the Akbar, and at a later date than had been received in London. It had, however, an effect upon the tea market, causing prices to fall. The arrival of the overland mail from India was daily expected.

Steamer Arcadia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday afternoon, the 20th ult., after a passage from Halifax of nine days and 10 hours; the Independence arrived 27th ult.

The Duke of Wellington gave a splendid banquet to a numerous circle of his political friends, on the 23d ult., at Apsley House. On the same day there was a large meeting of Sir Robert Peel's political friends at his house.

Mr. J. O'Connell has been appointed a deputy-lieutenant of the county which he represents in Parliament. Daniel O'Connell announced at the Repeal Association, a contribution of 100 pounds from New York, making 653 pounds which he has received from America.

The Colonial Society met at their Club House, St. James' square on the 30th ult., to take into consideration the McLeod case, and it was agreed that resolutions of remonstrance should be forwarded immediately to the American Congress.

Mr. Rochuck put several questions to Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons on the 24th ult., respecting the McLeod case, but nothing new was elicited, Lord Palmerston refusing to give any explanation, further than that nothing could be more honorable than the conduct of the American government in this matter.

Fergus O'Connor, the Chartist, has been liberated from York Castle. Great preparations were made by his friends to receive him.

Parliament assembled on the 15th ult., by commission, when several ministers took the usual oaths, after which Mr. Shaw Lefevre was unanimously re-elected Speaker.

**HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.**—On the 24th ult., the Lord Chancellor read the Royal Speech, which says, her Majesty continues to receive assurances of peace from foreign powers; that the objects for which the treaty of the 15th of July was concluded between the five powers have been fully accomplished; that affairs with Persia are settled; but, that negotiations between her plenipotentiaries in China and the Chinese government have not yet been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. It then says that the difference between Spain and Portugal, respecting the navigation of the Douro, have been amicably adjusted; it next directs the attention of parliament to matters affecting the welfare of Canada; relies upon its loyalty and zeal to make ample provision for the public services; and the speech is thus concluded.

"We are more especially commanded to declare to you that the extraordinary expenses which the events in Canada, China, and the Mediterranean have occasioned, and the necessity of maintaining a force adequate to the protection of our extensive possessions, have made it necessary to consider the means of increasing the public revenue. Her Majesty is anxious that the object should be effected in the manner least burdensome to her people; and it has appeared to her Majesty after full deliberation, that you may at this juncture, properly direct your attention to the revision of duties affecting the productions of foreign countries. It will be for you to consider whether some of these duties are not so trifling in amount as to be unproductive to revenue, while they are vexatious to commerce.

"You may further examine whether the principle of protection, upon which, others of

the duties are, founded, be not critical to an extent alike injurious to the interests of the state, and interests of the people. Her Majesty is desirous that you should consider the laws that regulate the trade in corn. It will be for you to determine whether these laws do not aggravate the natural fluctuations of supply; whether they do not embarrass trade; derange the currency; and by their operation diminish the comfort and increase the privations of the great body of the community. Her Majesty, feeling the greatest sympathy with those of her subjects who are now suffering from distress and want of employment, it is her earnest prayer that all of your deliberations may be guided by wisdom and may conduce to the happiness of her beloved people."

Earl Spencer moved the Address, which was as usual, of precisely the same effect as the Speech. Lord Ripon then rose and proposed an amendment to the effect that her Majesty's government did not possess the confidence of the House or the country. After several long speeches from both sides, the amendment was carried by a majority of 168 against 96.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.** Aug. 24.—After the speech had been read by the speaker, Mr. Mark Phillips rose to move the Address, in accordance with the speech from the Throne. Mr. S. Worthy proposed an amendment to the effect of want of confidence in Ministers. This caused a debate from both parties, that continued till Saturday morning, the 28th ult., when a division took place, and there appeared for the Address, 265, for the amendment 360, leaving a majority against Ministers of 91.

**RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.**—House of Lords, Aug. 20.—The House met at 5 o'clock, when Lord Melbourne rose and said:—"My Lords; I consider it my duty to acquaint your lordships, that in consequence of the vote which was come to by the other House on Saturday morning last, and which was precisely similar in terms to the vote that was come to by your Lordships at an earlier period of the week, I, on the part of my colleagues and myself, have tendered to her Majesty, the resignation of the offices which we hold, which resignation her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept; and we are to continue to hold office until our successors are appointed." The House then adjourned to the 6th of September.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.** Aug. 30.—Lord M. Hill read her Majesty's answer to the Address, in which she signified her anxiety to follow the advice of her Parliament, and assured the House that she would take immediate measures for the formation of a new Administration. Lord John Russell then rose and said:—"Mr. Speaker, I now rise sir, to state to the House, that after the division on Friday night, her Majesty's Ministers thought it their duty at once to advise the answer which has just been communicated in the House, and humbly to tender their resignations to her Majesty, to enable her Majesty to form a new administration. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept those resignations, and we, therefore, only now hold office until other ministers shall be appointed to the offices which respectively we have filled." After an explanation upon some points connected with previous events, and a speech from Lord Stanley, the House adjourned to September.

The Times of Aug. 31st, says that the list of the Members of the new government was to be decided on that day, and forwarded to Windsor for her Majesty's approval. Several lists have appeared in the papers, but they are not of course official.

## FRANCE.

We find very little news of interest in the French papers. Resistance to the fiscal measures of M. Humana had commenced in the north of France. In Lille the people congregated in great numbers to oppose their execution. The troops arrested several of the ringleaders. In the south the census was proceeding without any resistance. A public dinner was given to M. Guizot by his constituents at Lisieux. On his arrival at Caen, he became the object of a charivari from nearly 3000 citizens. The tumult became so great that it is necessary to call out the military.

## GERMANY.

Accounts from Hanburgh state that Mecklenburg will shortly join the German, or rather the Prussian Commercial League; and that sooner or later the whole of the Danubian towns will be included in it.

## FOUR DAYS LATER BY THE CALEDONIAN.

The following is the authentic list of the cabinet as submitted to the Queen by Sir Robert Peel, on Wednesday last, at Windsor Castle:—

## THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury—Sir R. Peel, Bart.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Lyndhurst.

Lord President of the Council—Lord Wharncliffe.

Lord Privy Seal—The Duke of Buckingham.

Secretary of the State (Home Department)—Sir James Graham, Bart.

Secretary of State (Colonial Department)—Lord Stanley.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn.

First Lord of the Admiralty—The Earl of Haddington.

President of the Board of Control—Lord Ellenborough.

Paymaster of the Forces—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull.

President of the Board of Trade—The Earl of Ripon.

Secretary at War—The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge.

The Duke of Wellington, as already stated, does not hold office, but will be the leader of the ministerial party in the House of Lords.

In addition to the above, we can give the appointments of the unjoined without any fear of contradiction:

The Earl De Grey—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Elliot—Chief Secretary of Ireland.

The Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart.—Secretary of the Admiralty.

The Right Hon. Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.—One of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Lord Ashley—One of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Sir Frederic Pollock—Attorney General.

Sir Wm. Follett—Solicitor General.

Sir Edward Sugden—Chancellor for Ireland.

**THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.**

Lord Steward of the Queen's Household—The Earl of Liverpool.

Master of the Horse to her Majesty—The Earl of Jersey.

Master of the Queen's Buck Hounds—The Earl of Rosslyn.

Among the rumors in the best informed circles is, that Lord Ingestre will be one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, and that the Earl of Lincoln, Viscount Sandon and the Hon. Sydney Herbert, are to be Lords of the Treasury.—*Chronicle.*

## An Ordinance

To amend an Ordinance to regulate and license taverns, groceries, coffee-houses, and other places where food and drink are sold.

BE it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, that it shall be the duty of any person or persons who may be detected of retailing spirituous liquors, wine, beer, &c. in less quantity than one quart to present a petition to the common council, designating the

ward, signed by at least twelve respectable freeholders or householders of said ward, stating such person or persons are of good moral character, but if a majority of said ward remonstrate against the granting of such license, such license shall be granted, but if no such re-

their discretion, grant an order for such licence, and the person or persons so applying shall pay to the City Treasurer and take his receipt for the same, the following sums, to wit: For a tavern licence twenty five dollars; for a grocery or coffee house licence fifty dollars; and it shall be the duty of the Board to send out upon the first

any person applying for a license shall be examined by the Recorder, and if found qualified, the Recorder shall issue a license for that purpose, and the person obtaining such license shall pay to the Recorder the sum of twenty-five cents for his fee and twenty-five cents to the Mayor for his fee.

ances conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance be, and the same are hereby repealed.  
JOSEPH MORGAN,  
F. P. RANDALL, Recorder. Mayor.  
Passed Sept. 6, 1841.

**Anti-Bilious Pills.**  
**FOR** several years the proprietor has devoted particular attention to this class, having discovered and prepared a medicine peculiarly adapted to the treatment of biliousness, indigestion, and all the various ailments of the stomach and bowels.

man to be afflicted with, which are particularly recommended in the libel accompanying each box of his pills, give immediate relief, and have restored thousands where all other means have failed. These pills are prepared from rare and powerful plants; they are mild but active, ca-

ability for removing symptoms of irritation arising from a foul stomach and bowels. These pills are superior to any other physic as they do not cause any disagreeable sensation or griping pains, or nausea; as most kinds of purgative medicines do; instead they impart new vigor and strength to the system, create a good humored

in which case dyspepsia, and pain are common to be most certain and efficient preventative of fevers, jaundice, bilious and other cholics, and in liver, stomach-complaints, and all diseases connected therewith, such as dyspepsia, loss of appetite, heart-ache, giddiness, convulsions of the bowels, piles, pains in either side, stupor

ed sleep; diseases of the skin, and worms, are frequent in children; does a person feel a loss of appetite, bad taste in the mouth, faintness or heaviness in the stomach, or marked craving for food, pain, or an uneasy sensation at the pit of the stomach with a tenderness; a slight chill or a

Prepared and sold by J. Hawley, Conn. Also  
for sale by J. B. Marsh, 71 Pearl street, N. Y.,  
General Agent.

EVANS & HILL, Gen. Agents,  
Wholesale or retail.

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HENRY COOPER,  
Attorney at Law.

Place on Berry Street nearly opposite the Pres-  
byterian Church  
FORT WAYNE, IND.  
June 19 1841, 52a

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1811.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Dealers in Salt, Lumber, Produce, Iron,

And agents for the  
AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.  
LINES.  
Troy & Michigan, Troy & Erie, Merchants  
the transportation of Freight, Passengers, and

They pledge themselves that all property entrusted to their care shall be forwarded without delay, and at all times to devote themselves strictly to the interests of those who may consign them.


They will sell all in any quantity, at Buffalo  
price, adding transportation.  
SMITH & HAZARD:  
Manitowish City, March 27, 1841.

LIVE, CONSIDERED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF JOHN L. LEWIS, the public that he has in operation at Birmingham, Inc., a FURNACE, by which he is enabled to furnish at short notice all kinds of castings. There is also attached to the GREENSBORO BLACKSMITH SHOP, where work is done at all times, and

In connection with the above  
 there is also a CRIST MILL, in full operation.  
 All of the above are under the same tract.  
 He has for sale at fair prices,  
 LOGS, of the following description:

on, No 1, and J, and .McKarr-  
irk's Patent, wrought shear. Cash will be paid  
old Castings; or received in pay for new.  
W. G. JOHNSON.  
N. B. The above property is in the town of  
Millington, situated in the most fertile portion

by the Wabash is equal to, if it does not sur-  
pass any in the State. Persons wishing to make  
safe investment would do well to take advantage  
of this opportunity, as the above property  
will be sold on reasonable terms.  
May 29, 1841. 4%

**American House.**  

**NOTE.** Subscribers have taken the new and splendid Hotel above named, situated on Colham Street, in the City of Fort Wayne, directly opposite the Court House, which we have fitted up

and commodious, with new and comfortable furniture. Their table will be furnished with the best the country affords; their bar with the choicest liquors; their stable with the best of hay and grain, and experienced and attentive hostlers; their house with ever ready attendants; and the

their attentions to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests, and finally, travellers, boarders, and all who want themselves and horses well taken care of, shall have it done at a reasonable price if they will give us a call.

**LEWIS & EMORY.**

N. H. The **American House** erected by our enterprising citizen, Colonel John Edmands, and for convenience, style of finish, and plenitude of rooms, &c., &c., is not surpassed in the State. A house of this kind has not long existed in this place and the citizens

**New Store.**  
GENERAL ASSORTMENT

**ASSORTMENT** of superior quality, and at a low price, just received, at the new store of E. A. Campbell. Physicians are invited to call and examine, confident that this with his former stock comprises a better assortment than can be

June 5, 1941.









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## THE MUSE.

From Alexander's Messenger.

### AMERICA, I LOVE THEE STILL.

America, I love thee still,  
There's glory in thy name,  
There's brightness beaming from thy birth,  
And honor from thy fame;  
There's beauty in thy naked soil,  
Respeaking smiles of love,  
Thy rocks and blooming wilds proclaim  
Protection from above.

America, I love thee still,  
Beneath thy valleys' rest  
The Pilgrims of a tyrant power,  
Bright emblems of the blest,  
And round them, clothed in silence, lie  
Embalmed in sacred memory's fire,  
Immortal honors claim.

America, I love thee still,  
Though traitors dare disown  
Thy holy rites and ornaments,  
Endeared to Freedom's home.  
Though misty clouds o'erspread the light  
And fears together blend,  
Hope's cheering rays foretell thy pride  
Of glory to ascend.

America, I love thee still,  
Thou art my native land,  
Thy joys so pure can ne'er be found  
Upon a foreign strand.  
Thy pleasure's path and fortune's smiles  
In other climes look fair,  
The brightest of their hopes or joys  
Can naught with thine compare.

America, I love thee still,  
Resplendent glories gleam  
Through all thy deeds. Thy sacred rights  
Shall ever be my theme.  
Pure from the realms of victory's sky,  
The crown was given to thee;  
Midst starry lights, eternal stands  
The orb of liberty.

From the Western Argus.

It is with pleasure we publish the following  
verses. We hope to hear from the writer of-  
ten. Is this an untried hand, or has it not some  
"cunning in its fingers," which has been exer-  
cised before? The writer can be of service and  
should work on:

### DE WETO OB DE BANK.

As I went down street de oder day  
Who shoold I meet but Massa Harry Clay,  
So long in de viassage, and so low in de jaw,  
Caus Massa Tyler wouldnt make de Bank a  
law

Hey Jim along, can't you get along Joss?

I chanc'd for to go out in de afternoon,  
And dar I met Massa John C. Calhoun,  
As strait as an arrow in de middle ob de way,  
Bowin mighty smilen to Massa Harry Clay.

Hey jim along, &c.

A little funder down I met Massa King,  
Lor bless my soul, if he didnt gin to sing;  
Harry Clay's a goner as every body know,  
Caus he wouldnt fight, and his Bank he would-  
nt go.

Hey jim along, &c.

Along wif Massa King came Benton and Linn.  
And de way dey was a laffin I tell you was a  
sin,  
Oh, it wus nits to know how de Whiggies crests  
did fall,  
Clay, Preston, Southard, Tallmadge, Critten-  
den, and all.

Hey jim along &c.

I kept on a goin till I found it was most night,  
When here comes along Allen, Tappan, and  
Wright;  
Well, says old Ben, they've had an extra session,  
And I'm willen now to give dem my poor bless-  
sum.

Hey jim along, &c.

Dat dry have, says Allen, and spent de nation's  
money,  
And got plenty ob wormwood and berry little  
honey,  
Dey've had de extra session, and what did dey  
do?  
Made a law to borrow money, and to gib away  
too.

Hey jim along, &c.

Now you see by dis time I got to Capitol Hill,  
And dar sot dem youngsters, Massa Steenrod  
and Medill,  
Wif little Massa Weller, all so merry you must  
know

Caus Massa John Tyler gib de Bank de weto.  
Hey jim along, &c.

Now I could tell you lots more but indeed it  
wouldnt do,  
For de whiggies are so sore and look so berry  
blue

Bout Wise and Hunter, Mallory, and Rives,  
Adams, Marshall, Archer, Gilmer, all laffin in  
their sleeves.

Hey jim along, &c.

From the N. H. Register.

THE STRING PULLED IN—"TYLER TOO."  
A new whig song—or rather, and old song  
with new variations, to be sung at the  
next meeting of the Whig Sing  
Song Club.

Oh, what has raised this great commotion, otion,  
otion,

Our country through?

It is the news from Washington,

By which we see that "Tyler-too,"

In spite of all that Clay could do,

Has "followed the foot steps" of Van, Van, Van,

In spite of Clay or Dan,

Has followed the footsteps of Van.

"Our sufferings is intoleable," rable, rable,  
What shall we do?

For Van we thought a "used up man"—

But coming events begin to show

That we've caught a Tartar in "Tyler-too,"

And only are used up ourselves, selves, selves,

Poor unfortunate selves—

We only are used up ourselves!

Oh! when we used to drink hard cider, ider, ider,  
How very few

Supposed that it would come to pass

That we should have such cause to rue

The day we elected "Tyler-too!"

We little expected to see too, see too, see too,

That his first act would be to

Imbibe such a d—n—ble Veto!

Mr. J. N. Barker takes Walter Forward's  
place as first Comptroller of the Treasury.

nothing on earth can restore them to their  
primitive freshness and beauty. They are  
butterflies that flit before the admiring gaze  
of man, whose spangled wings crumble to  
dust when they are once caught in the eager  
grasp of Hymen, leaving nothing to be em-  
braced but a lump of life's common meteric  
—rough round the edges, but better within  
—like a loaf of corn bread baked upon a  
shovel.

My dear friends! I say unto you that the  
girls are not only as fleeting as flax in the  
fire, but they are also all show. If any of  
you doubt the words of the preacher, you  
can go and stand on the corners of the street  
that lead into the principal thoroughfare, call-  
ed Broadway, of this sin-sicken city, and  
there observe what a vast quantity of silks,  
satins, laces, ribbons, and other trumpery  
carried about for exhibition on the backs of  
the feminine gender—and if you don't say the  
gals are all a show, I'll quit preaching and  
go to planting potatoes or peddling peaches.  
That they are a vexation to a man, there can  
be no mistake. They bother, bewitch, be-  
wilden and perplex us wherever we go.—  
They, somehow or another, get so tangle  
up in the meshes of a man's affections before  
he knows it, that it is difficult to disengage  
them without tearing the heart-strings in  
twain, and doing considerable other damage  
to his spider-woven sensibilities. It was  
so with me, however, when I was young.  
I found a girl fastened to my desires with the  
adhesive glue of love, and the dictates of  
prudence demanded a separation, I always  
laid hold with the firm grasp of resolution  
and "let her rip," unmindful of the conse-  
quence; and so ought you to do, my young  
friends, when you find yourselves in a simi-  
lar predicament.

My hearers—my text intimates that the  
girls are deceitful creatures; that their smiles  
of joy and their tears of woe are all for effect.  
Well, it is so in many instances. There are  
thousands of them who smile to entrap, and  
weep to win. Some are all smiles, like the  
mornings of June; and all tears, like the  
afternoons of April—regular saturated sponge  
so full of the juice of affected feeling that the  
least tender squeeze will cause loves liquor  
to flow like milk from a perforated cocoanut.  
They are deceiving in their looks. How  
many do I see in my daily peregrination  
who appear at a little distance like love  
angels clothed with the attributes of huma-  
nity, but who, when brought near to, and  
vested of all their artificial graces, are  
more to be compared to real beauty than the  
tusk of a wild boar to the ivory of the ele-  
phant. Yes, my friends, girls are as decei-  
tful as thimble riggers; and you cannot be too  
cautious how you go to work to select one  
from the lot, in whom you intend to repose  
your trust, your confidence, and your hopes  
of earthly happiness.

My friends—as to whether there is more  
than one true out of seven of the gen-  
eral run of girls, I am not fully prepared to  
say. I am persuaded, however, that like  
pumpkin blossoms, the average of false ones  
is very considerable at the least calculation.

They bud and bloom like all others; but  
after had all their honey sucked by this, that  
or t'other bee, they wilt away and leave  
fruit behind them. But you, my young men  
friends, are not all true no more than  
other sex. You dart about like the humming-  
bird, from flower to flower, in the summer  
of your lives—poke your bills into a variety  
of female posies—and then, ere the autumn  
of existence approaches, you retire to spend  
the winter of your lives solitary and alone  
like woodchucks that have grown fat upon  
the clover of indulgence. You are as just  
false as the girls—and they are as false as  
a set of artificial teeth. But, my dear friends,  
whether male or female, you needn't pay  
any attention to what I have said that we  
the appearance of a joke, but if you can't  
any thing that you can construe into good  
truth, I beg you to ponder upon it like a he-  
on a June-bug, and profit by it, to the end  
that the car of life may run to its destined  
goal and never squeak on its axles for want  
of mortal grease.

Dow J

"Woes cluster,—few have solitary woe  
A sad fatality seems to have attended  
family of the late governor of Florida, Re-  
sented R. Reid, whose death was recently an-  
nounced. His distinguished brother, Gen.  
Reid, was lately assassinated; his son-in-  
law, Gen. Graham, died a few days since;  
his son, Lieut. Reid, the gallant commander  
of the Sea Gull, attached to the Exploring  
expedition, is supposed to have founded in  
Cape Horn; in all, seven have died in a  
period—and of that numerous and dis-  
tinguished family, only a desolate widow  
and two little children are left.—Newark Ad-

the duties are founded, be not carried to an extent alike injurious to the income of the state, and interests of the people. Her Majesty is desirous that you should consider the laws that regulate the trade in corn. It will be for you to determine whether these laws do not aggravate the natural fluctuations of supply; whether they do not embarrass trade; derange the currency; and by their operation diminish the comfort and increase the privations of the great body of the community. Her Majesty, feeling the greatest sympathy with those of her subjects who are now suffering from distress and want of employment, it is her earnest prayer that all of your deliberations may be guided by wisdom and may conduce to the happiness of her beloved people."

Earl Spencer moved the Address, which was as usual, of precisely the same effect as the Speech. Lord Ripon then rose and proposed an amendment to the effect that her Majesty's government did not possess the confidence of the House or the country.—After several long speeches from both sides, the amendment was carried by a majority of 168 against 96.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.** Aug. 24.—After the speech had been read by the speaker, Mr. Mark Phillips rose to move the Address, in accordance with the speech from the Throne. Mr. S. Worthy proposed an amendment to the effect of want of confidence in Ministers. This caused a debate from both parties, that continued till Saturday morning, the 26th ult. when a division took place, and there appeared for the Address, 269, for the amendment 360, leaving a majority against Ministers of 91!

**RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.**—House of Lords, Aug. 30.—The House met at 5 o'clock, when Lord Melbourne rose and said:—"My Lords, I consider it my duty to acquaint your lordships, that in consequence of the vote which was come to by the other House on Saturday morning last, and which was precisely similar in terms to the vote that was come to by your Lordships at an earlier period of the week, I, on the part of my colleagues and myself, have tendered to her Majesty, the resignation of the offices which we held, which resignation her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept; and we are to continue to hold office until our successors are appointed." The House then adjourned to the 6th of September.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS,** Aug. 30.—Lord M. Hill read her Majesty's answer to the Address, in which she signified her anxiety to follow the advice of her Parliament, and assured the House that she would take immediate measures for the formation of a new Administration. Lord John Russell then rose and said: "Mr. Speaker, I now rise sir, to state to the House, that after the division on Friday night, her Majesty's Ministers thought it their duty at once to advise the answer which has just been communicated to the House, and humbly to tender their resignations to her Majesty, to enable her Majesty to form a new administration. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept those resignations, and we, therefore, only now hold offices until other ministers shall be appointed to the offices which respectively we have filled." After an explanation upon some points connected with previous events, and a speech from Lord Stanley, the House adjourned to September.

The Times of Aug. 31st, says that the list of the Members of the new government was to be decided on that day, and forwarded to Windsor for her Majesty's approval. Several lists have appeared in the papers, but they are not of course official.

#### FRANCE.

We find very little news of interest in the French papers. Resistance to the fiscal measures of M. Humann had commenced in the north of France. In Lille the people congregated in great numbers to oppose their execution. The troops arrested several of the rioters. In the south the census was proceeding without any resistance. A public dinner was given to M. Guizot by his constituents at Lisieux. On his arrival at Caen, he became the object of a charivari from nearly 3000 citizens. The tumult became so great that it is necessary to call out the military.

#### GERMANY.

Accounts from Hamburg state that Mecklenburg will shortly join the German, or rather the Prussian Commercial League; and that sooner or later the whole of the Hanseatic towns will be included in it.

### FOUR DAYS LATER BY THE CALEDONIAN.

The following is the authentic list of the cabinet as submitted to the Queen by Sir Robert Peel, on Wednesday last, at Windsor Castle:—

#### THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury—Sir R. Peel, Bart.  
 Lord High Chancellor—Lord Lyndhurst.  
 Lord President of the Council—Lord Wharncliffe.  
 Lord Privy Seal—The Duke of Buckingham.  
 Secretary of State (Home Department)—Sir James Graham, Bart.  
 Secretary of State (Colonial Department)—Lord Stanley.  
 Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn.  
 First Lord of the Admiralty—The Earl of Haddington.  
 President of the Board of Control—Lord Ellenborough.  
 Paymaster of the Forces—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull.  
 President of the Board of Trade—The Earl of Ripon.  
 Secretary at War—The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge.  
 The Duke of Wellington, as already stated, does not hold office, but will be the leader of the ministerial party in the House of Lords.  
 In addition to the above, we can give the appointments of the subjoined without any fear of contradiction:  
 The Earl De Grey—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.  
 Lord Elliot—Chief Secretary of Ireland.  
 The Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart.—Secretary of the Admiralty.  
 The Right Hon. Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.—One of the Lords of the Admiralty.  
 Lord Ashley—One of the Lords of the Admiralty.  
 Sir Frederic Pollock—Attorney General.  
 Sir Wm. Follett—Solicitor General.  
 Sir Edward Sugden—Chancellor for Ireland.

#### THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward of the Queen's Household—The Earl of Liverpool.  
 Master of the Horse to her Majesty—The Earl of Jersey.  
 Master of the Queen's Buck Hounds—The Earl of Rosslyn.

Among the rumors in the best informed circles is, that Lord Ingestre will be one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, and that the Earl of Lincoln, Viscount Sandon and the Hon. Sydney Herbert, are to be Lords of the Treasury.—*Chronicle.*

Make due allowance for dodging. We, last week, under our Agricultural head, had to read that a Berkshire hog would weigh from 250 to 400 lbs. at 15 years old. It is unnecessary to say it should read 15 months.

### Latest Foreign News.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN; DISSOLUTION OF THE BRITISH WHIG MINISTRY—BETTER WEATHER FOR THE ENGLISH HARVEST—PACIFIC NEWS IN RELATION TO McLEOD.

From the New York New Era.

The Great Western arrived here last evening. She made her homeward passage in twelve days and ten hours, having arrived at King's road, Bristol, at five o'clock on the morning of the 20th ult. There was much difference of opinion with regard to the authenticity of the China news which was brought to New York by the Akbar, and of a later date than had been received in London. It had, however, an effect upon the tea market, causing prices to fall. The arrival of the overland mail from India was daily expected.

Steamer Arcadia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday afternoon, the 28th ult., after a passage from Halifax of nine days and 10 hours; the Independence arrived 27th ult.

The Duke of Wellington gave a splendid banquet to a numerous circle of his political friends, on the 23d ult., at Apsley House.—On the same day there was a large meeting of Sir Robert Peel's political friends at his house.

Mr. J. O'Connell has been appointed a deputy-lieutenant of the county which he represents in Parliament. Daniel O'Connell announced at the Repeal Association, a contribution of 100 pounds from New York, making 653 pounds which he has received from America.

The Colonial Society met at their Club House, St. James' square on the 30th ult., to take into consideration the McLeod case, and it was agreed that resolutions of remonstrance should be forwarded immediately to the American Congress.

Mr. Roebuck put several questions to Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons on the 24th ult., respecting the McLeod case, but nothing new was elicited, Lord Palmerston refusing to give any explanation, further than that nothing could be more honorable than the conduct of the American government in this matter.

Fergus O'Connor, the Chartist, has been liberated from York Castle. Great preparations were made by his friends to receive him.

Parliament assembled on the 18th ult., by commission, when several ministers took the usual oaths, after which Mr. Shaw Lefevre was unanimously re-elected Speaker.

**HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.**—On the 24th ult., the Lord Chancellor read the Royal Speech, which says, her Majesty continues to receive assurances of peace from foreign powers; that the objects for which the treaty of the 15th of July was concluded between the five powers have been fully accomplished; that affairs with Persia are settled; but, that negotiations between her plenipotentiaries in China and the Chinese government have not yet been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. It then says that the difference between Spain and Portugal, respecting the navigation of the Douro, have been amicably adjusted; it next directs the attention of parliament to matters affecting the welfare of Canada; relies upon its loyalty and zeal to make ample provision for the public service; and the speech is thus concluded.

"We are more especially commanded to declare to you that the extraordinary expenses which the events in Canada, China, and the Mediterranean have occasioned, and the necessity of maintaining a force adequate to the protection of our extensive possessions, have made it necessary to consider the means of increasing the public revenues. Her Majesty is anxious that the object should be effected in the manner least burdensome to her people; and it has appeared to her Majesty after full deliberation, that you may at this juncture, properly direct your attention to the revision of duties affecting the productions of foreign countries. It will be for you to consider whether some of these duties are not so trifling in amount as to be unproductive to revenue, while they are vexatious to commerce.

"You may further examine whether the principle of protection, upon which others of



